VERBUM SAPIENTI,

Or, One word for the Charter, Reputation, and Honour of the City of London; In an Address to the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen and Commonalty thereof.

My Lord and Fellow Citizens,

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HE great noise and bustle which the Quo Warranto against our Charter has made, both in City and Country, is of no small trouble and anxiety to all serious and true hearted Citizens.

And fince it has pleafed his Sacred Majesty, (as a scourge for our miscarriages and instences against his Government,) to call in question our Charter, to search into our Priviledges and Immunities granted by him and his Royal Predecessor; and that since his Majesty seems resolved to prosecute the matter at Law in order to shake the very soundation of all our ancient liberties and priviledges; I humbly conceive it never soundation of our Electing Sheriffs, to offer something by way of Expedient, wherein the Honour and Reputation of our City may yet be preserved, and we stand firm in his Majesties good opinion and savour, Maugre all combinations to the Contrary.

And in order to which I do heartily and humbly offer some considerations to all the truly honest and Loyal Citizens, in the first place's And secondy, some sober Counsels to all the Male-contents among us how to behave themselves in this day of trouble and disap-

pointment to their late designes and practices.

My Lord and Brethren, is it a small thing, think you, that his Majesty should now call us to an account (after twenty years peace and tranquillity under his happy Government,) for matters which Subjects ought not in reason and gratitude, (belides the great obligation we are under as to publick Oaths and Engagements) to act in the face of the Sun, (as some among us have lately done y I am very unwilling to lay before you our past adions, and yet it will be necessary in some respects, since the very remembrance of our late Egyptian bondage may possibly deter us from herding with the old Republican Monsters again. And first let us consider what the pretences were of restless and inquiet men, in the late Civil broils in this our native Country: Had we not then our Prins and Bastwicks, our Burions, and Marshals, our Boroughs, and Loves, &c. and have we not now our Men of Shaftsbury, our Jenkins's, our Owens, &c. and abundance of other Trumpeters of fedition and rebellion, which of old they very flily carried on under the notion of advancing the power of Godliness, and a thorow reformation; in order to which ends what Solemn Covenants, Engagements and Abjurations, did these Masters of the Cause impose on us; or if any durst be honest, and refuse them, what Tyranny and Arbitrary power was there exercised on the good men, even to the utter ruine and desolation of their Families? as thousands of Instances may easily be produced. Twas then our Properties and Liberties were truly invaded, our Religious and decent Worthiping of God, destroyed as Anti-Christian. Twas therour King (to the Eternal reproach of our Nation) was barbaroully Murdered, his thends ravisht from him, and his Royal Children banisht into Forrain parts to seek protection from those Princes that hated their Religion; Oh infamous and abominable wickednes! One would think that none, but the old Sons of Rebellion, should ever entertain a good thought for the principles and actions of those times; and yet do we not see that out of these Phoenix's ashes, there are sprung up a sort of men, full as turbulent to all our conlittutions of Government both Sacred and Civil? what means else all the seditious Speeches in publick Coffee-houses, what means all the Treasonable and Seditious Pamphlets and Preachments, not to mention the Votes of Parliament to punish their fellow Subjets, as abhorors? do they not plainly demonstrate that the same principles remain in the minds of these men at this day, as of old; and does it not presage only a want of opportunity for action? Oh Ingratitude!

Secondly, And then again; do but consider how we have behaved our selves toward his Majesty and his Government since the discovery of the late Plot, (omitting the Achitophelling Counsels of breaking the Triple league, shutting up the Exchequer? and such like;) how have we run out against Popery and Arbitrary power with all the zealous endeavours imaginable, when we knew not where to find it? how have our Evidence-people sworn backward and forward, even as interest and discovery came in? and how have we

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Traytors; but when they are made use of against another fort, what outrages and clamours were there amongst us? oh! such Villains ought not to be credited! (as if Protestant Treason were used as downright Treason as the Issuitical.

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And during the managery of these affairs, What horrid affronts and indignities has there been offered to his Majesties Sacred person and Government by a great many among us? Have they not accused him as guilty of a Plot against himself, (oh horrid malice!) bespatterd his Royal Brother with all the terms that an ingrateful Generation could load him with (oh!

where's liberty of Conscience now)?

Then, how have we endeavoured to tare from the the bosom of the King all his best friends, such I say as dare look Popery and Arbitrary Government in the sace, with Indignation? and yet these forsooth are themen accused for introducing them.

How have many among us cherished those Incendiaries in their bosoms, such as College, Father Hickringhil, and Franck Smith, the Treasonable Peers Speech; yea, how delightful

have these been in the eyes of ill principled men.

What pains have a great many among us taken night and day, in caballing and clubbing to promote diffaffected persons to the Government of this City? Witness some late excellent Sheriffs, and hot-headed Common-Council men; can you imagine these things pleasing to the King? These and many more such like doings among us, no doubt have been the true cause why his Majesty has called in question our Charter; and it was high time for him so to do, when he beheld how things went amongst us, when we must pack Juries to acquit Treason in an Achitophel; and condemn, censure, and Fine the persons of those who act against such enormities.

Well, fince things are now brought to this pass, what will be most advisable to retreive our Reputation and Honour? I shall therefore humbly offer these six Proposals, and leave

it to the Confideration of all Loyal hearted Citizens.

I. That in order to the keeping up the honour and good reputation of the City with his Majelly, it will be necessary that we all agree as one man in Electing such publick Officers (especially Sheriffs and Common-Council-men) as will administer Justice Imparially in our City to all Men: I say such who are of unquestionable Integrity, of true Loyalty, and conformable in all respects to the Establisht Church of England; by this means we shall defeat the Councils of Achitophel. We shall have no more packing Juries, discontented and factious men will be weary of their fruitless Clubs and Cabals: In short, by this means we shall put to shame and reproach all those Sons of Belial that now described our Peace.

2. That we have such due reverence and veneration for his Sacred Majesty, and the Royal Family, as becomes Loyal hearted persons; and severely punish those which in the least, either by speaking in publick Coffee-Houses, or by writing and publishing under reflections on the King or any of his Ministers or any branch or part of the Government.

3. That in order to the suppression of all Faction and Sedition among us, we forthwish put the Laws in Execution against all seditious Conventicles and unlawful Assembles (Those Nurseries of Treason and Rebellion) especially those whose avowed principles are

diametrically opposite to all our Constitutions Sacred or Civil.

4. That we whose hearts are set upon peace and unity, would endeavour by meekness to reclaime the Erroneous, such who follow the Counsels of Will: with a whise, the met of faction and discontent, whose paths are paths of wickedness, and directly lead down to the Chambers of death. Let us beware how we engage with the followers of Absolute.

fince by fuch waies we fin against God, and rebel against our King.

5. That fince the great God of Heaven Reigns among the Children of men, and raise up and pulleth down the Monarchies of the Earth, as it pleaseth him, so we would all a quiesce in his Providence, not murmuring, plotting, or contriving by unlawful ways how to settle Successors to the Crown according to our own humours; that those persons who countenance, and advise in such cases may be lookt on as Sons of Belial among us

6. That we all joyn together as one man to Love God with all our hearts, to Honow and obey our Gracious King, to live together in unity and peace, to suppress all wicked ness and vice, (especially Swearing and Drunkenness, the Pride and Harlotry of the City and the like detestable crimes,) to releive the oppressed, and be just to the Orphan and the Widdow. So shall we secure to our selves our immunities and priviledges, please God and our Prince, and be a happy people.